THE LADIES, GOD BLESS 'EM

They are Interesting, and it's a Pleasure to Read About 'Em.

NEW WRINKLES IN WEDDINGS.

Children in Fancy Dress a Feature of English Nuptials.

The Unique Marriage of Lady Mary Howard to the Oxford Professor of Greek-Presentations, Dances, Suppers, and a Round of Jolity-What Royalty Gives for Presents-Mrs. Stoomer Deales that She Invented the Bloomer Shirt - A Warning to American Girl Athletes.

The conventional New York wedding has become about as stereotyped, solemn, and un-interesting an occasion as the conventional funeral, and the annals of a dozen might well be written in the same language with a simple substitution of names; but the fashionable English wedding has a picturesque distinctive charm and novelty, and the introduction of some quaint and original conceit in the arrangements, some new and impressive feature in the ceremony, makes memorable each wed-

One of the most elaborate of recent weddings is that of the Lady Mary Howard and George G. Murrey. Professor of Greek at Oxford, which really began the day before the ceremony with a grand ball for the Castle Howard tenantry and county families given in the library hung round with Vandykes, Gainsboroughs, and Titians, and illuminated with 500 candles suspended in circles from the ceiling. Not until after the opening Triumph dance had been given by the Cumberland dancers and the sup-per served did the bridegroom, who had lectured as usual at his university, make his appearance. He stepped a single measure with his bride and then led her to the base of a massive statue, and there a case of fine diamond brooches was presented to her by the Haworth tenantry, a silver teaset from the tenants of Brampton, and a silver salver chased with maiden-hair fern from a temperance society in which she was interested. The company then formed into two lines for the oldfashioned Morrice dance, in which the bride and groom danced with each one in the room, and, with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," the coremonies were discontinued at 3 o'clock,

The marriage ceremony was fixed for half rast 10, and long before that time the guests began to repair to the chapel, where they were received by the bride's mother, Lady Carlisle, who busied herself in assigning comfortable and convenient places to her guests. groom and his best man waited at the altar as the bride came down the aisle on her father's arm, wearing a white satin gown trimmed with Limerick lace, and a long veil of the same rich material fastened with the diamond brooches presented by the tenantry, though she had intended wearing no jewels. She was followed by six bridesmaids attired in white gowns with rose-colored ribbons, her six brothers, who walked immediately behind the maidens, and were in turn followed by eighty village girls of the Girls' Friendly Society living on the estate, each dressed in pale terra cotta, with atraw hate trimmed with the same color and white embroidered with the same color and white embroidered crops shawls. The costumes were the gifts of Lady Carlisle, and harmonized effectively with the red-tinted marbles of the chancel. After the marriage the procession proceeded to Lady Carlisle's drawing grown at the castle, where the register was signed, and afterward the breakfast was given to guests and people of the estate as well, where the great bridecake was supplemented by a large number of smaller loaves, two of which were assigned to each table, with the names George and Mary inscribed in they golden balls on the icing. The breakfast concluded with noisy resounding cheers, and a quarter of an hour later the bride appeared at the top of the grand staircase, the process of the grand staircase in a travelling dress of green cloth triumed with beaver, and accompanied by her husband, passed down the staircase, which was bordered with the terra cotta clad madeens in a shower of rice and good wishes. Not all the ceremonial was even yet finished, for wheat they arrived at their new home late in the evening a large bonfire blazed upon Craig Hill and tenantry crowded about the train, to when the bride must give greeting. Miss Koppel's marriage, which was honored by the presence of the Princess Louiss, was less elaborate, but very pretty and quaint. This was an afternoon wedding, and the bride attered in a simple satin dres, with her tuile veil fastened by her hustand's gift three diamond stars was sollowed to the gire hyperstains. erepe shawls. The costumes were the gifts of

was an atternoon weathing, and the bride attired in a simple satin dres, with her tulle
veit fastened by her hustand's gift three
diamond stars was followed to the altar by two
tiny pages and six baby bridesmaids. The
pages bore her train and were dressed in Sir
Walter Raleigh costumes of white satin, with
siashed sieeves and doublets, and muslin ruffs.
Long ostrich feathers floated from their caps,
tiny swords hung at their sides, and each wore
a small anchor pin of diamonds presented by
the bridestroom. The tiny bridesmaids wore
white cashmers drosses bordered with white
fox, soft silk sashes, and large white felt bats.
leavy with niumes. Each wore, too, the bridegroom's tin of diamonds and carried a hung
bouquet of white flowers. The Princess were a
costume of velvet and fur. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, tawn-colored brocade, with rich
dark fur; and a very striking gown worn was of
electric blue velvet, with white sieeves and a
mall white capote.

A little idea of the kind of wedding presents

A little idea of the kind of wedding presents royalty gives may be gathered from the gifts of the Frinces and Frincess of Wales, which was a diamond and sapphire brooch; the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, diamond and roby crescent; and that of the Frincess Jouise, a diamond and moonstone brooch, while the Duchess of Fig gave a Silver tea service, including the caddy, and Frince George presented a shammer brooch of diamonds and jade. The bridecake was tordered with massive sugar cables, decerated on the sides with havid ensigns, capstans, anchors, and coral, and surmounted by a full-rigged ship fring the admiral's flag in sugar. A singular custom in the London papers is invariably to conclude the notice of the wedding with the name of the confectioner who supplies the cake or the florist who furnishes the flowers.

Another extremely pretty wedding was that of Miss Ethel Stone, who was dressed in rich white sain duchease draped with aprays of orange blossems and leather. Each of her bridesmaids wore a beaver Gainsborough hat, four of which were trimmed with gold ribbon and tips to match, and four with gold ribbon and tips to match, and four with gold ribbon and tips to the same material. The dresses were of white ponges silk with walsteoats, cuffs, and sashes of gold or gobelin. The town was draped with flags and banners, and so numerous were the applications to be present at the marriage that folice had to be issued to limit the attendance, all of which would strike the average Ame Ican as an occeedingly amusing proceeding. The resty from the church proceeded to the town hall, where in manyone costume danced about the bride. Lady Britain, who also wore a bridal dress of white satin with a tally veil fastened with holismond stars which constituted her bashoand's wedding gift, had her train borne by three little gifts in crimson velvet dresses, with crimson directoire costs, and each wore a brucelet like the train-learner, tied in a true-lover's knot.

Another beautiful bride varied the proceedings by having only

hats of white velvet were covered with ostrich plumes and hysther, and they were gold bangles and carried white postes, the gifts of the bridegroom.

bankles and carried white postes, the gifts of the bridegroom.

From all of which we may infer that it is a prestry solemn thing to be married in England; that is, solemn for the bridegroom, ratifularly if the wayward bride must have diamond stars for her gift, and should fancy eight or a dozen bride-maids, and each fair maiden must have diamonds and postes and ribbons furnished for the occasion. The most quaint and pleturesque effects are noticeable at those weddings where children in ancient osciumes play an important part in the pageant; and the minuet weddings are those where as in the olden days, each guest may tread a measure with the bride and drink her health with the hearty cheers that would shock a houseful of New York servants into giving warning, and send he typical gilded youth into a decline from broken blood vessels if he joined the chorus.

The social season has opened in Paris with the assembling of the Chambers, and the minds of the women are being distressingly exercised about the beauty of the costumes that other women are wearing. The really aristocratic section of French society has not yet returned from the hunting season in the country, so it is probably a little early to make final awards in the exposition of fine costumes; but high authority declares that the gown shown here is the richest in effect and most beautiful in detall that has yet appeared this season, and is to doubt whether it will have a rival during the winter. Its wearer is no further identified in the papers than



as "the pretty Countess de M." The gown is described as an Empire freek. "amalgamated, or rather inspired, from the court of Valois." It is in amethyst velvet trimmed with gold. The skirt has upon flat bleats at the edge of the hem, a wide renaissance embroidery, and falls heavy and straight, broken by the curves of the body in harmonious lines; the corsage, décolletté, square cut and very short of waist, is slashed lengthwise with light gold gauzo, over eatin soieit. The corsist belt and the entredeux with a heavy fluffy ruching of gold gauge that frames the shoulders are also embroidered. The sleeves, half-length and puffed, are of velvet slashed with gold gauze fastened tight above the elbow by a bracelet of embroidery.

One's faith in the authenticity of all records is shaken by modern investigation. The Pilgrim fathers didn't come over in the Mayflower. Millet's picturesque and touching poverty is a myth. Shakespeare didn't write Shakespeare. and now Bloomers are not Bloomers at all, so Mrs. Bloomer herself says, and that she neither invented nor introduced them. Probably proof positive will seen be obtained that the four gospels were written by Beelzebub, and that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was discovered by North American Indians at the time of the Chicago fire. It was in that ambitious city that the late revelation concerning the historical costume was made all through the publication by the editor of the Tribune of cer tain allusions to Mrs. Bloomer's costume of forty years ago in comparison with the divided skirt now under discussion. The article didn't meet with the worthy lady's entire approval, and in a letter couched in that delicate, sympathetic, courteous, and half apologotical phraseology in which trate, misrepresented individuals express their acerbity to the much dividuals express their acerbity to the much or an international treaty is misinterpreted, she denies that she invented the costume that has given her world-wide notoriety, or that she was ever one of the O.e. Community women whose skirts were abbreviated by Elder Noyos's pruning knife and earned there the art of creating the essentially gracoful and dainty garments known as Bloomers.

Now Mrs. Bloomer, who, although she is a skirt now under discussion. The article didn't

she was ever one of the Oberga Community women whose skirts were abbreviated by Elder Noyos's pruning knife and learned there the art of creating the essentially graceful and dainty garmen's known as Bloomers.

Now Mrs. Bloomer, who, although she is a woman, gave evidence of sufficient strong mindednes to be guilty of that which she so strenuously denies by actually telling her age to be past three-score years and to may an editor herself about forty years ago of a paper called the Life, and devoted to temperance and woman's rights. The editor of a jival newspaper, a man who strongly opposed the theories of the Lag, wrote an article setting forth the general inconvenience of ekirts, though the question naturally arises as to how he knew, and advocated a change to Turkish frousers and a short skirt. Mrs. Bloomer, seeing an opportunity to score him one on having gone so far ahead of his opponents as to advocate the wearing of trouvers by the women who had only used the right to holp rule the nation, answered him in a humorous article which appeared editorially. He took up the subject in reply and censured her for trenting so graye a theme with levity, and she answered waxin falorsing in all seriousness his views on the question. A man, therefore, who may sleep in an unknown grave, since we cannot learn his name, deserves, after all, the honor of this grent invention, which, with the perverseness of fate, is heared upon the undeserving woman who refuses to accept it.

Bight at this time, when the subject was continually kept be one the nearly by how two officers in nistenesson, Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, X.Y., appeared before the startled community in the costume suggested by the inventive editor, so that Mrs. Bloomer was hot even the fast womer of the dress, which is named for new with the same suggested by the inventive editor, so that Mrs. Bloomer was hot even the fast womer of the interest erm in Congress in definance of the right has been perfectly and the perfect of the pe

No scoper had Mrs. Bloomer identified nerself with the movement than did the costume identify fiself with her personality, so theroughly that in seite of her receated where the moughly that in seite of her receated with a side body, panel, a cream has been percetasted under her name. The inventive editor who designed and he againg groups who first adopted the reform will dis unknowed and unsubg, while, as usual, the woman who did not achieve greatness will have greatness thrust upon her.

An English writer gives the objectionable features of the great athletic craze among fashionable American ladies, and warns the ambitious damsels with dollars who would marry English lords, dukes, earls, honorables, and sirs to veli their faces and glove their delicate white fingers, to eschew tan and freekles as they would smallpox, and carefully to guard the traggic willow meas and suppleness of their slender figures. Even their very weakness and dainty effeminate helpleseness have a sobtle charm for the beef-eating Britons, who have enough big-boned brawny large-footed, leathers. cate white fingers, to eachew tan and freckies as they would smallpox, and carefully to guard the fragile willowinese and supplement of their slender figures. Even their very weakness and adding elementary for the best sent for the best said sharing for the best said Britons, who have been ough big-boned brawny, large-footed, leathers-ekined girls to choose from at home.

The English idea of beauty as embodied in the painted types therished among the ancestral relies of every old family is of the delicate, as spiritually, in the painted types therished among the ancestral relies of every old family is of the delicate, as spiritually, in the painted types therished among the ancestral relies of every old family is of the delicate, and this slenderness and symmetry of outline, exquisiteness and self-day merry of coloring seem to have been named down from those notice old dames not to their linglish staughters, but to their American granddaughters and great names. Fashionable English girls do not cuiting the freekles, red faces, and coarse skins. They

seem to have inherited them from their fathers or acquired them from too much beer and stout at luncheon and all the veilwearing in the world could not asve them. Neither do high born girls—the ladies Ethel and Guendolin and Muriel—"go in" for lawn tennis, trapeze performing and cataput jumping, or tear madly about in the sun to get bronzed cheeks and burned noses. They do hunt and ride most of them, because they enjoy it, not simply for exercise sake, and a few of them have made themselves about lately trying to play cricket; but the American beauty who develops her muscle at the expense of her delicacy, does not, as gibe fondly believes, imitate the best-born English girls, but, rasher, those of the middle chase; and she dees, in thus masculining herself, destroy her greatest charm in the eyes of Englishmen, in all the coveted titled marriages made of late by American girls among the Britteh nobility, it was the delicate skin, peachilite complexion, fairy, fragile feet and hands that first sungested the idea of marriago, though, of course, this was never ventured on without a careful inquiry into the condition of napa's finances; and it is the American girl's ensy self-roossead manners, her ready, neverfalling tact, quick reparties, polse and daring in conversation that cause Englishmen to become infatuated, as no backhander at tennis, which skims the net, and at the same time broadens the hands and increases the wrist, could everdo.

And, in conclusion, the writer prophesies that the girls do not enjoy being rough and mannish, brawny, and brown well enough to keep it up very long, and that the Lady Gwendolins and the Lady Mand and the rest will pursue the even tener of their way as feckled and red-faced as before. They never go in for fasts. They do not need to, but live the life they were born to without imitating any one, and walk or ride or row just as the inclination selzes them, and not became some one else does or because it is the fashion.

Did you ever see a girl carry a stick? A girly girl. I mean. They have tried it within the last year at the various woddings, a buge Tesca cane being given the preference. It is decorated with ribbons and flowers, and strongly suggests the crook that Mary carries sta dress suggests the crook that Mary carries stadress ball when she is accompanied by a stuffed jamb. A waman carries a stick with about the same grace that an elephant would. She doesn't know whether she ought to swing it, whether she ought to lift it from the ground, or whe her she ought to bring the whole weight of her body to bear upon it. If she lifts it off the ground she feels she testionsibility so great that she looks like a drum major, and if she attempts to swing ireverybody within five yards wants to get out of her way, for it is likely to fly out of her hands and strike some unfortunate person just across the face,

THE GLASS OF FASHION

Reflects a Pew Ball Gowns and Some Big

The ball gown of the passing period is a thing of wonder, a magnificent marvel of the modiste's art. It is called an Empire, a Josephine, a Directory, or a Consulate gown. but it only faintly resembles any gown that was ever worn in the periods of French history designated by those names. It is modelled more after the style of the street gown of those troublous times than the ball gown, the evening, or the court gown. The street costume of a Mme, Merveilleuse or Lady Fop, in 1800, is seen in this first picture of our glass of fashion. Although she wears a big bonnet, and carries

a reticule and a pair of eyeglasses, very similar to those affected by some of the most "swagger" belies of to-day, her neck and arms are bare, and her skirts are short enough to show the point above her ankles where the crossed strings of her sandal slippers are tied. In

the broad garish light of a supshiny day in Paris, she wears a jowelled necklace on her bare neck, and bracelets to match on her bare arms. Her rather scant skirt is of white and green striped padusoy"-poult de svie-or peau de soie as we now call it. It is

procaded with red roses and green leaves. The low crossed surplice bodice is of creamy white crèpe de chine, fastened under a broad green teit of watered ribbon with a jewelled, crescentshaped buckle. Her scarf mantle is of applegreen foulard figured with roses, her reticule, or shopping bag, of the same stuff. Her fleshcolored silk stockings, her sandal shoes, the big bows and feathers on her bonnet, are startling to every beholder. Even at a fancy ball in the ball season of 1890, she would cut a figure that would long be remembered.

Now the next figures are what we call this winter ball gowns and evening dresses of the Empire and Directory periods. We have not yet come to the short walsts, the extremely

bodices, trained skirts. except for young girls, debutantes, and younger women who dance; and all the youngest and prettiest girls make their sleeves as short and their V necks as low as fashion and their mammas will permit. They do not wear evening diess at least. in a Greek knot low in the nape of the neck. but dross it high in puffs, torsades, and rouleaux on the crown,

dropping a long cate-gar-shaped chignon at the back, which frequently ends in some loose, large, but not very long carls, only one, two, or three, falling



taste in dress, and par-ticularly in that of evenour readers will please observe that in the ball or evening gowns illustrated the treatment is broad. There are lew 'cut up.' y, deroute effects. That or, as the French say.



of tulie cross the bosom in a cascade arrange-

of tufic cross the bosom in a cascade arrangement.

After all the talk about little bonnets and the wearing of them by cited ladies as well as young ones, it is observable that two-thirds or more of the hats and bonnets lilustrated in the foreign fashion fournals are of very layer size.

Here are three sent over from London for that Cincinnati girl who is the bride-olect of the helly and mistle-tree westding that will be the society event of the Smoky City at Christmas. The first is of soft felt. The big brim is not wired and takes on any share you has a There are of a little darker

plume is brown shading to canary rellow. This hat can be worn as an Empire bonnet, with the addition of soft ribbon strings, and tilting it backward a little more than is seen in the plcture. The third is of Elfel brown velvet, with ribbon bows of a paler whade of that popular rust brown. This isst is bows of a paler shade of that popular rust brown. This last is said to be the most popular London hat that is worn. But while the hats grow larger, and bonnets when large are of huse size, the little tiny toque and the l'atcrowned capote remain the favorite dress hat and bonnet of the New York woman who knows how to dress or who thinks that she does, But for all that the little bonnet is morl-bund, and a fashion, when it is dead, is like a dead love, and all the talking and writing in the world cannot bring it to life again.

YASHION NOTES.

PASISION NOTES,

The small bonnet will survive as a chapean do theatre and reception cap after it is dead for street wear.

or street wear.

Charming evening gowns for young ladies are made of asparagus green veiling trimmed with white, black, or green, and gold lace.

Even Carrick capes are made of tartan, lined with a matching or contrasting silk, and trimmed with a deep turned-down collar of Astrakhan or other fur.

Apricot, a lovely yellowish shade of pink, is in high favor for evening silks, tulies, mousselines da culffin, mousselines de sole, fish nets, and other evening labrics.

The tartans or plaids most in vogue are of

The tartans or plaids most in vogue are of dark shades of green, brown, and gray, combined with rare skill, and fine streaks of vivid yellow, red, white, and black. The fashion writers have striven in vain to keep green the fashionable color of this winter. But it has faded away before the new rust reds. sapphire blues, bishop's violets, and gray and being tiple.

beige tinta. beige tints.

Pelleses lined with silk are frequently made of two kinds of tartan, and then combined with valvet or plush for the collar and case, the alegves or outs, and pockets. Astrakan is also seen on such long wraps.

The most original heliday novelty is a sun-flower hand mirror. The frame of the mirror is a dried calyxof the real sunflower the stem gilded and desorated with a bow of ribbon, forming the handle. The petals are of yellow tissue paper.

Takens or plaids—you may call them one or the other, either is the correct term—are more in favor than ever. The lancy of trimming tartan gowns with collars, cuffs, waistocats, revers, and whole sleaves of velvet, grows upon the world of fashionable women.

The feather boa is the fad of the season for evening wear. It comes up well over the ears, and is simply a necklet of eather he there is shaded tints of old rose, rose, sky bine, pale gold or capary, and cream white. Then there is a tiny tip of place on each feather, which makes these boas very effective and becoming.

is a tiny tip of black on each feather, which makes these boas very effective and becoming.

Fancy jewel pieces are worn more than ever this winter. Fins and brooches of all stylesbirds, bestles, flowers, dragonities, daggers, swords, heraldic, military, symbolic, and other emblems—are stuck here, there, and everywhere; in the hair, in the draperies of the bodice, in folds and hows of lace and ribbon, and oven in the latt and bonnet.

Chestnut brown and blonds hair shades are seen both is the rough and the line cloths used for paleted dresses and street gowns for morning wear. The rough stuff is generally the darker and the plain the lighter color. These are combined and time braids, but on in rows and lines are the preferred trimming, marking the lines where the two stuffs are combined.

The complete suit of plain self-calored cloth trimmed with Astrakhan is very distinguished, if braided with black in geometric designs, or straight lines above the Astrakhan borders, it is more dressy, and if well managed by a fine artistic braid worker it is very tasteful. The hat to wear with such suits must be of feit or cloth to match the gown and bordered with the same kind of Astrakhan.

With tartan dresses little girls wear a bereita or target of the condition of a straight of a

With tartan dresses little girls wear a beretta or turban or a Tam o' bhanter of velvet match-ing the surkest shade in the freek. Then the wing or blade foather is tipped with the lighter, brighter colors of the ulaid. These plaid trocks

not yet come to the short walsts, the extremely low cut bodices, the scanty skirts of those bygone days of the Merveilleuses. We cling to long waists, pointed brighter colors of the sind. These plant frocks or the bias than lengthwise the goods. A pleated or biouse waist, a velvot belt and eleves or cuffs only of the velvet, and a turned over collar of the same completes the popular tartan frock.

WINTER FABILIONS ABROAD.

The Empire ball dress is the favorite choice with girls who are pretty enough to try ploturesque effects-not the exact fac-simile of the visionary draperies to which the beautiful but Ill-starred Empress clung, which clung to her so closely, but a graceful modification of the original, outlining the figure through its sheath-like breadths in front, but gathered full in straight, generous draperies at the back with no loops or flyaway bows and fluttering ends. The bodice is cut short, with puffed sleeves reaching about half way to the elbow. and has just above the natural, or, as physiclogists claim, the unnatural and accuired, waist line a wide, soft sash passing quite round the figure, and tied at the back. It is low about the shoulders, and cut round with a draped berthe, or is laid in folds, tiny and loose, reaching from the untrimmed edge, to be los beneath the such. A new fancy for skirts is to have them draped with gauge or embroidered muslin in such a way as to show the satin underslip through. Satin is a very effective background for these gauzy draperies, through which it shimmers and glistens.

Dressmakers aren't dressmakers any longer but style themselves artists, and their parlors are transformed into studios, in whose interiors are dreamed out the esoterio creations of alls and lace of which this is a type. Fancy : glenm of Chartreuse green in a mist of muslin de sole tied round with a sash, broad, soft, and daiutily green, tied at the waist in front, and falling to the feet in front, where caps of sliver gather the ends into soft green fringes. The skirt, with its clinging front draperies and gonerous back ones, is covered with a gracefully draped tablier of the embroidered muslin, held in place at the foot with a deep bordering of silver cak leaves, and the same silver leaves confine the soft muslin folds of the beathe about the neck. Another one of these appropriately named "creations" is of white sail covered with net and draped with a paie pink gauze sprinkled all over like breaden china with tiny rosebuds. The rosebuds congregate and mass themselves in a fringe of foliage at the borders, with a very artistic and delightful effect. Less elegant datcing gowns are of the different nets, garnished with carrow ribbons, threaded in and out their meshes, of Mechlin net or tulle, with decorations of flowers. Crops du chine, though costly, wears so well it makes a seviceable gown, and is particularly stylish in Empire dresses trimmed with applique embroidery on all its borders. A new material which will be a formidable rival to China crene is called crope slik, closely resembles the material which it imitates. Is cheaper, and much more durable. skirt, with its clinging front draperies and gon-

Reception dresses are in richest, most elegant materials, and embellished with most splendid and gorgeous decorations. The heavy brocades, velvets, and other sumptuous fabrics are wrought into trains or coats, with petticoats or skirts of softer, less brilliant materials. An exquisite gown. magnificent enough for a downger duchess or princess royal, is of black silk, brocaded with all the hues of the rainbow in closely woven, many-hued flowers. The petticoat over which the hued flowers. The petiticoat over which the brilliant court train fell was of ruby satin. trimmed with passementerie of jet set at locard training colored beads like tropical stars. Another showy dress is of black silk, brocaded all over with yellow buttercups, with a petiticoat of yellow and the same color introduced in the lining of the anneal sleeves, and softened with Chantilly Inco. A bride wears a dainty gown of pale blue silk, brocaded with white flowers and draped with mousesin de sole edged with realizes.

A very striking effect is produced by a potentials and demi-train of white edged with reliow marabout feathers over a front of paiest reliow crops du chine draped in Greelan fasilon from one aboulder to the waist and down to the feet. The bedice of white comes just far enough to the front to meet beneath a damond clasp, and folds suddenly back of the crops drapery, somewhat after the fashion of a zouaye jacket.

The fine knotted silk fringes of twenty years ago have been restored to favor, and the revival of this trimming will cause many looms to be busy in Bothnal Green, where this peculiar in-dustry flouri-hes, and where men and women fringe weavers work throughout their entire lives for the same firm.

PARIS DAFT ON CRAST QUILTS. All the Women There Are Fleeing Together Odds and Ends of Ribbon,

Paris has gone patchwork crazy, and the fair dames of the Exposition city are bending their energies to the manufacture of crazy quilts with as much devotion as ever a New England old maid manifested in the construction of a trophy for the bed of a handsome young pastor. One of the weekly papers, after devoting much space to a patient exposition of the mysteries of the science of patchwork, says:
"It has become a true rage. All the world

"It has become a true rage. All the world has set itself at 'crasy.' After having emptied their drawers and their cabinets, despoiled the inlines of their old dresses and their seed-up hats, they have addresses themselves to the dressmaker and the modiste: 'As little as you will send, and the more you will render me happy,' and, letters boing sent to the different furnishers of the kipe de la Paix, they receive, some days afterward, little post packages filled with elippings or the latest creations.

"Would you believe that with these bits of ribbons they launch themselves into history, yes, into history? They make cushions and little foot covers royal and imperial with morsels coming from the robes of sovereigns, that they demand from their dressmakers; scraps from the robes of the Empress of Russia, the Grand Duchess Vladmir, the Princess of Spain, the Princess Mathilde, the Queen of Spain, the Princess Mathilde, the Queen of North and the dress herself at Berlin. An artistic cushion is composed of hits of the skirts of Nilsson, of Bartel, of Sarah, of Mme, Langtry, and of the divine Patter faid ther costumes in 'Cleopatra', and of Pattl. A society cushion is made with iragments of the costumes of Mme, de Mail—, de Grel—, de Morn—, de Mouch—, and de Pourtal—, of some elegant baronesses of finance and of beautiful oreigners his morder the names of these people on the fragments."

WHAT IT COST HER TO DRESS. A Thousand Bollars a Year New, but \$250 Would Bo After the Wedding.

The young man had been sitting in deep thought for several minutes looking at his best girl and judging as well as he could by the dim light the cost of her apparel. They had been engaged for several months, and, having passed that period of ecstatic bliss which obscures all thoughts of worldly affairs, they were able, at odd moments, to speculate about the future. The parior was elaborately furnished, and everything about the dear girl, from the tins of ber dainty aatent leather aboes to the gold pin in her hair, was suggostive of wealth. The night was clear and cold, and this was one reason why the young man had the power to look at things in a cold, worldly fashion. The night on which he had flopped on one knee and inid his heart at the feet of the lair creature had been wild and stormy. She had accepted him in a particularly wild burst of rain and wind, and thereufter on every stormy night visions of bliss swept over him and made his rather poor prospects glitter with unnatural brilliancy. On this night, hewever, he saw things in their true light, and after the heavy tread of his dear girl's mother had given way to a low rumuling snore, he suddenly cried:

"How much did that dress cost?"

He touched the garment lightly, and looked beseechingly up in the girl's face.

"The wild anyou make dresses?"

The wild of course not."

"How many dresses do you get in a year?"

"Well." she said, contemplatively, when I go away in the country I usually take six new ones with me. They cost on an average \$45 cach. Then I give four receptions a year, and, of course, a new dress is necessary each time. The four cost about \$240. Then I suppose that a bound of a minute, and then said:

"Hats and shoes pretty expensive?"

"Oh, my: no," replied the girl, with a little cry of scorn. "I suppose my has and shoes do not cost more than \$200 a year."

"Now, look here, Jess." said the young man desperancely, what I am trying to get at is how much it costs to dress you. You do a little figuring and let me see what the result is."

Jess bent her dear little head over an ivory tablet and scribbled away industriously and bit her pencil thoughtfully for five minutes. Then she submitted this table:

Dresses. 570 Wraps. were able, at odd moments, to speculate about the future. The parlor was elaborately fur-

 Dresses
 \$710
 Wraps
 \$39

 Hals
 120
 Linen, &c.
 100

 Shoes
 75
 Total
 \$4,080

 Gloves
 20
 Total
 \$4,080
 The young man read these items over and over again.

"Great Scott, Jess," he said, "that's pretty steer, isn't it?"

"Oh. I don't know," she replied. "That is only a small part of what I cost for you have no idea, what an expensive cirl. I my no idea what an expensive girl I am. lou know I usually spend a month every summer at some watering place, and then I get rid of an awful lot of money in helping the church along, in our fares, benbons, and such things."

What does it cost to run this house, any way?" asked the young man, savagely, for he felt that the idel of his heart was slipping away, "I don't know exactly," replied Joss, "but

"I don't know exactly," replied Joss, may be \$6,000 a year will do it nicely." "Humph ! let me do a little figuring;" The young man's figuring was like this LOWEST ESTIMATE. LOWEST ESTIMATE.
Probable cost of furniture, \$1,000; yearly installrequable cost of tarniture, \$1,000; yearly instinents in the tarniture of servan.

Note a clothing there estimate:
My clothing tmy estimate;
My clothing tmy estimate;
Necessary recreation, vacations, and cliarity.
Poud. Deficit ...

Jess bent her head over this table and studied it intently.
"Are you estimating what it will cost us to

"Are you estimating what it will cost us to keep house?" she asked
"Yes." was the dreary reply,
"I think I can improve on that liet," she said. "Now, cut off from my estimate of clothing \$850 and add \$150 to your estimate of your clothing. Deduct \$100 from the cost of recreation and so forth and another \$100 off the rentileduce the servant's wages \$50. I am sure our furniture won't cost more than \$700, but you can let the yearly installments stand. I think you had better add \$25 to the cot of food, Now, how much difference does that make?"
"High bundred and eight; five dollars."
"And the \$10 deficit you make by your ilguring reduces this to \$875. I can live on this if you can."

And he said ho'd try it if she would.

JIM LEE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

A Chinamon's Plan to Give a Remembrance of the Day to Mis Teacher.

Jim Lee, a laundryman on Tenth avenue. a getting ready for Christmas with as much interest as the rest of us, but he takes his own way about it. Hardly a moment passes as be springles clothes that he does not glance anxiously at the window sill and then out at the sky. He has no fear that the clouds may burst and prevent a drying day, and he views with Arrive the small boy crossing the attest with a bundle that means business for Jim's shop: he does not give so much as a glance at the pretty girl on the sidewalk who stops to look in at his window; his thoughts are divided between the odd thing that exottes the girl's curiosity and a certainly oung lady.

Jim's shop is a model for laundrymen. It is not only distractingly nest, but the walls are embellished with brightly colored calendars, washing late orfited on embroidered fabrica, some of these may have played on a sealert. Some of these may have played on a sealert, some of these may have played on a sealert, some of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of these may have played on the sealer of the same of the same of the sealer of the same of the sealer of the same of t sky. He has no fear that the clouds may burst and prevent a drying day, and he views with

the dweller free from attack. Is Jim Lee suspicious of the elothes he works over?

A close inspection will show that the plant is not an onlon, but what it is defies ordinary botanical knowledge. One may classify the rare plants that are shown in florists windows, but he will stand dismayed before this. Jim calls it a 'China lily.' He knows little of towary, but he learned the nature of this plant when he was a little shathen in the land of tea and pag das. Since that time Jim has been the a Christian Sunday school. He has learned in about Christmas, and has received many presents from his teachers. The young lady he thinks of as he watches for the sun has taught him more than the others. At least one of the snapers on the wall was her sit. If the sun will but whine a little more before the fish Jim will have the mericest Chrisimas of his life, in taking to her a lily from his own country in full bloom:

DIMES FOR THE SISTERS.

Burly 'Longshoremen Pilling the Pockets of Black-clad Nuns.

Every Saturday afternoon, while a long ine of burly longshoremen are waiting for their wages on the pier of the National line. two demure nuns in the typical black clothing alt near by patiently observing them. As each man receives his pay he stope up to the nuns

man receives his pay he stope up to the nuos and drops into the outstretched hand of one of them a small sum of money. The weekly visits of the bisters are encouraged, and chairs are placed for them and they are made as comfortable as possible.

Superintendent Andrews says that the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Sisters of Charite vome on alternate weeks, and that scarcely one of the men, no matter what his religion is, falls to contribute a nickel or a dime for the sweet chase of charity. There are about 300 workmen on the riler, and the maney received by the good Sister's is a great help to them in their good work of aiding the poor and ill.

PARDON AND ROMANCE.

A Queer Story About an Indiana Prisoner who Has Just Been Released.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 11.—Edward Gray

Press the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 11.—Edward Graybill was released to-day from the Indiana prison south, he having been unexpectedly pardoned by Gov. Hovey late last evening, Graybill some mouths since was arrested in New Albany on the charge of stealing a sack of flour from a firm in Scott county. He was taken to Scottsburg, where he was tried, and a lury gave him a sentence of one year in the prison. He was received at that institution Oct. 25, consequently he has served ditty days of his sentence. On the trial he ploaded guilty, but said his family was starving.

There is something of a history connected with this man. At the close of the war a child was born, and atter a lapse of several days was carefully packed into a basket, together with sufficient electhing and money, and cutely taken to what is known as the "Half-Way House," located on the line of the Jeferson-ville. Madison and Indianano is Raifroad between Jeffersonville and New Albany, where it was left on the doorstep of the residence. Appended to the handle of the basket was a note bearing the inscription: "Name my baby Eddle." plainly written in a female hand. A man named Graybill resided in the house where the infant was left, he was the first to discover it, and on taking it into the house he consulted his wife, and it was decided that they take the child and raise it. The boy was named Graybill, and the name 'Eddle' profixed, as roquested.

When Graybill grow to manhood he left his adopted home and started out to shift for nimself. He as one time was employed as brakeman on the raifroad, but lost his place, and could not obtain another. He was then forced to steal. There are two or three stories as to who Graybill is. A prominent old citizen of Jeffersonville says he is the child of a prominent citizen of Chicago. On May 14, 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired on, a young man adorsete. After the war ended the soldier owns back, claimed his promised bride, and moved to Chicago, where he is now a wealthy man. For obvious re

PRETTY AH CHUNG

Chinamen Go to Law for the Possession of a Celestial Coquette.

Prom the Philindsiphia Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 17.—The Supreme Court of British Columbia is now trying an interesting and sensational case involving the possession of a wife, a Celestial coquette repoicing in the name of Ah Chung. The most interested persons in the case are two young Chinamen, Me Snau and Ah Foon, both of whom alleged that Ah Chung is their wife.

The plot explained by the evidence produced is briefly as follows: Ma shau and Ah Chung were legally married in Victoria several years ago, and the husband afterward succeeded in smuggling his bride into Portland. Oregon. Here she met Ah Foon, who found more favor in her eyes than husband number one, and she accordingly married him when her first husband was away.

Ma Shau, on returning to Portland, was naturally disgusted with the position of affairs, and he straight way applied for the return of the woman in the case to Victoria, proving that she had illegally entered the States, as he smuggled her himself, lie won his point, and Ah Chung went back to Victoria. Husband No. 2 did not care to give her up, and followed and induced the char er to live with him. As she liked him best, she was agreeable.

Then No. 1 got a lawyer, and by his advice went to the police accompanied by whom he From the Philadelphia Times,

THE PYTHIAN SISTERHOOD.

LESS THAN A TEAR OLD, BUT IT AL-READY HAS 2,000 MAMBERS.

The Feminise Relatives of Knights of Pyth-Ins Organized for Benavolent Purposes A Rival Scolety in the Same Field.

When Damon offered himself as a hostage for his friend Pythias, in the days of the old Greeian tyrant, Dionysius, and Pythias showed that the confidence of his friend had not been misplaced by returning at the crucial moment to take his place before the executioner, neither they nor any of those who applauded their loyalty and friendship imagined that the incident would give occasion, many centuries later, for the foundation of a powerful society. It is, however, upon the sentiment that animated Pythias that the benevolent organization known as the Knights of Pythias was founded, and the same sentiment inspires the organization containing the feminine relatives of the Enights, and known as the Pythian Sisterhood. More than twenty years ago an attempt was made to start an organization on this basis.

At the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the



A. Bonner, Kate A. Munroe, Anna Wi'dey, Susanna B. Burke, Ann Sonnabaugh, Rhoda Stoneman, and Catherine Roats, asking that a Ladies' Rank" be established. The desire of the signers of the petition was not that the Knights should sanction such an organization as the ladies now have, but that they should authorize the formation of a branch of their own society for women. The agitation then begun lasted until 1888, but without any result until then. At the convention of the Supreme Lodge in June 1888, a report was adopted authorizing the mothers, wives, widows, daughters, and sisters of Knights of Pythias in good standing, to form an organization to be known as the Order of the Pythian Sisterhood. The Knights were not very outspoken in this resolution, and inserted a clause to the effect that it would be inexpedient to establish a "Ladies' Rank" within the order. They also refused to assume any legal or financial responsibility for the sisterhood. The various chief officers of the sisterhood were requested to report the numerical and financial strength of the organization to the Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seal years, thirty days before the session of the Supreme Lodge. The resolution said:

That the Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seal is hereby directed to prepare a ladies' diptoms and jewel, which shall be sold as other supplies, and which subortimate lodges shall be empowered to issue to the wives, daughters, mothers, elsiers, and widows of their members in good standing; the disloma and jewel being to provide the formac members of the Knights' families with a means of manifesting their claim to protection and satisfance whenever and wherever needed.

The most persistent advocate of the present organization was Mrs. Alva A. Young, who is the founder of the Pythian Sisterhood, having started the first lodge under that title. She is the present Past Grand Chancellor. She is a native of Ropkinton, N. H., where she was born in 1837. At present she resides in Concord. N. II. She was once a school teacher, and was a member of the Woman's Relief Corps during the war. Her husband is, of course, a Knight, and it was with his assistance that she wrote the ritual of the sisterhood.

The objects of the Pythian Sisterhood, as proclaimed in its formula, are the furtherance of sociability and the promulgation of the great principles of friendship, charity. benevolence, and love, It assumes to edu-cate its members morally and irrellectu-ally, and to render all aid possible in cases of sikness or distress. In organizing a lodge the person who undertakes the task gets the names of all women who are over 18 and eligible under the constitution. A meet-ing is then held at the house of one of the members, each one subscribes \$1, the charter member's fee, and \$1 as the quarterly dues.

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